WASHINGTON CITY.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 23, 1869

ness of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis, all se collection of subscriptions for the Union are discon-syments should be made to agents after this date, ex-C. Lipscond, jr., who is authorized to make collections change in its terms, will be conducted grantes for the collection of subscriptions inned. No payments should be made to spt to Mr. W. C. Lipscomb, jr., who is aut

washisores, Marca 2, The foregoing notice is not intended to include any agents or conserve that we now simpley or have heretofore employed in this city, but that we now simpley or have heretofore employed in this city, but the north of the consecutive of the

THE BLACK-REPUBLICANS AND THE SUCCESSION.

If it is true that the democratic party are divided on the question of the presidential succession, it is not less so that the opposition are in the same predicament. As that effective promoter of domestic peace, and efficacious persuasive to filial affection and devotion the last Will and Testament does not unfortunately for the present incumbents of power, exist in politics, these personages are doomed to of the documents to St. Louis consumed two days witness for the next eighteen months, the interesting operation of the parcelling out of their effects in prospect of their demise; and perchance, also, to his package in his own office at Washington city, experience some of the indifference and neglect that package was delivered to Collector Washington from the administrators on their estates before death, which tenants for life often have to endure from expectant and impatient heirs to their possessions.

As all worldly success, however, whether in the pursuits of industry or glory, whether in the conquests of wealth or power, end at last in but the fee simple sen of a piece of earth seven feet by two; and as, therefore, the near approach of demise invariably tends to inspire sentiments of disinterestedness, and to qualify those most tenacious of worldly possessions to look with philosophy upon the prospective loss of them; so it is to be supposed that the present incumbents of power can look with a reasonable degree of complacency upon the fierce contests which are about to ensue for the goods and chattels they are to leave behind them. If any scandal should attend the heated contest, it will not reflect upon them, but upon the augry contestants in the strife.

In hereditary governments the laws of succession designate before each demise the successor to the sovereignty, and indicate with exact precision the recipient of the robes and emoluments of power. These laws have the double operation in public suc cessions, which statutes of descent and testamentary writings have in private; disposing not only of the symbols of authority, but the perquisites also. These laws have at least the merit of preventing the scandal which is apt to attach to ante-humous struggles for the spoils of succession. But whatever may be said in laudation of the dignity, order, and quiet which attend the hereditary transmission of crowns, contrasted with the turmoil and strife which attend the periodical contests for power in republics; these last are among the distinguishing incidents of freedom, and are among those prerogatives in the exercise of which our people take the most intense interest and the most cordial pride and satisfaction.

As no one can gainsay the right of our friends the black republicans to indulge the largest liberty of debate and contest over the question of the succession, there is no reason why the various opinions of the disputants should not have the largest notoriety which the press can give them. We accordingly make some important quotations in another column from several leading authorities in the republican ranks, on the question of a republican candidate for the succession. It will be observed from the tenor of these extracts that the black-republicans have two questions to settle in their preparations for the contest of 1860; whereas it is well known that the democrats have but one. There is no division in the democratic counsels in regard to principles or policy; their only want is a man, a candidate, who will combine and consolidate the whole strength of the party. Their only want is the "no uncommon" one of a hero. All that relates to creed and measures is already settled ; the man is the only deside-

But the case is not the same with the republicant Preliminary to the choice of a man, is the question whether they shall organize with reference to relying on the strength of their own organization alone, or with reference to enlisting in common with them all the odds and ends of parties and creeds which the vicissitudes of politics during the last half century have left scattered here and there like lost sheep in the different parts of the Union The Tribuse, it will be seen, is an advocate of this latter policy. That journal is willing to accept as its candidate, either dissenting democrat or loyal republican, either slaveholder or abolitionist, according as the selected man may be able to bring the largest outside strength to that of the republican organization proper. In other words, the Tribune proposes to organize for mere victory over the democrats. for merely wresting the reins of power from their hands, even though the victorious coalition may dissolve in the act of reaching power, though the victory may turn to dust and ashes in the hands of the republican party the moment it is clutched.

In the lists opposed to the Tribune is the power ful name of Mr. Seward, supported by that of the veteran Giddings, the noisy and active little Washburne, and a right formidable host of other ultra re publicans, great and small. Although the Tribune is strongly supported by numerous active lieuten ants, it is plain that the majority in the republican councils are, for the present at least, opposed to any sacrifice of creed to policy, and to the nomination of any other than a thorough, uncompromising republican; or, as the Albany Evening Journal ex presses it, a "representative man" of the party.

It is not difficult to foresee, however, which these wings of the republican organization will eventually carry the day. Despite of the present large majority opposed to compromise and coalition, the history of opposition to the democracy in this country affords a sufficient assurance that the contest of 1860, like all the preceding ones, will be between the democracy planted upon its clearly defined principles and battling for the same creed throughout the Union, and a motley coalition of men and creeds as varied as the climates and as numerous as local opinions and interests in the Union. The Tribune's counsels will prevail, not because the Tribune is stronger than Mr. Seward, or its influence wider than the limits of the abolition ist organization. but because the republican party, unlike the demo cratic, has not an abiding confidence in the innate power of its own principles, and the sufficiency of its own forces to conquer victory in a battle of prin"THE DESERT AND DISUNION ROUTE.

It has been urged by the opposition with great loudness of voice and remarkable liberality of epithet, that they cannot support the Senate bill for the construction of a railroad to San Francisco, because it confers extraordinary powers upon the President; especially as the President, when similarly authorized, had directed the Great Overland Mail to be conveyed over an impracticable "desert and disunion route," from St. Louis and Memphis, via El Paso, instead of by the way of Salt Lake to San Fran-

In the month of December last the President's message and the reports of the Secretaries, and of some of the bureau officers, were carried from St. Louis, by way of El Paso, to San Francisco, over

"the waterless deserts," "treeless plains," and "naked mountains" of this identical " Desert and Disunion route," by the Overland Mail Company, in nineteen days and twelve hours! The carrying lacking one hour. Twenty-one days and eleven hours after the President put his private seal upon in the city of San Francisco! It is the quickest trip ever made from Washington to San Francisco. The Tehuantepec Steamship Company cannot equal this performance. Coming from the west to the east it has made one trip to New Orleans in seventeen days. Allow four and half days to Washington, and the trip consumed twenty-one days

and twelve hours. Nor is this performance of the overland stages on the "waterless desert" and "treeless plains" a miracle. Repeatedly the stages have come through in twenty-five, twenty-four, twenty-three, and once in twenty-two days from city to city.

How is it with the Salt Lake route? Leading over elevated plains and mountains more than one mile and a half high above the level of the sea in a region as far north as Boston, and where the deep snows fill every valley and level up every gorge and chasm, though of fathomless depth, no man can reasonably expect stages to run on the 42d. parallel route regularly in the winter. The perfect success achieved on the route through a region of milder climate, selected by the Postmaster General, under the direction and with the express approbation of the President, would not have been feasible on the Salt Lake route. The very last news from the Rocky mountains brings a melancholy account of numerous cases of death, and of sufferings worse than death, from freezing. The storms are resistless and hence so many instances of death among both men and their animals when subject to their unmitigable fury in those high altitudes.

Is it asking too much of the opposition to admit that the administration selected the route of the overland mail wisely? Do not Memphis and St. Louis perfectly accommodate the leading interests of the North, and South, and West; and is not the route not only practicable, but easy, in the winter, when the Salt Lake route is extremely difficult?

The objection to the Senate bill falls to th ground; the result, which generally is a fair test, shows that the judgment of the President conducted him, so far as man can see, to the best possible practical conclusion. Will it not be soon enough to refase to confide in his judgment after it is shown to be untrustworthy? We appeal to the candid everywhere-from Maine to the capes of Florida-if, in the case cited against him, the result has not shown him to be possessed of a superior intelligence and a solid and most reliable judgment. The first four months of the operations of the mail contractors have demonstrated the faithfulness of his investigations

THE SALT LAKE OVERLAND MAIL

We stated in our article the other day, on infornation which we deemed reliable, that the overland mail-route by way of Salt Lake City, had been brought to a halt by the rigor of the weather on that line. We have since learned that this was a mistake : and, on inquiry at the Post Office Department, have found that there has been a failure of the mail on this route in but one instance only, when it was delayed but a week, it having been brought through in schedule time in every other instance.

> ICOMMUNICATED. 1 COLONA TERRITORY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1859.

Messus. Eptrons: As the best means of answering nunerous inquiries daily received by me from all sections of the country in relation to the climate, soil, and gold liscoveries in that part of Kansas and Nebraska proposed to be embraced in the organization of Colona Territory, the columns of the Union are chosen.

The climate cannot be described more graphically than t has been by Col. William Gilpin, in an address to a public audience, who says : "Remoteness from the ser nd altitude secure to this region a tonic atmosphere, varm, cloudless, brilliant, and serene."

Beyond Pike's Peak, to quote from Col. Gilnin. "the boriginal people are numerous, robust, and intelligent. They are the Navajos and Zuta Indians. They have skill n agriculture and weaving, rear great herds of horses, attle, and sheep, but construct neither permanent nor emporary houses, so dry and favorable is the atmos-

pin, that there are "level mesas of great fertility, cañons, lelicious valleys, rivers, and great forests."

There is no doubt that wheat, rye, barley, oats, fruit, and vegetables of all kinds can be cultivated there abundantly and successfully. A very rich, heavy burden of rass covers the ground, especially on the river and creek oottoms. The only drawback to agricultural pursuits is the lack of rain during the summer and autumn. The "mountaineers" who have resided there a number of years say that all the small grains can be raised there, d corn by irrigating.

There is no longer a doubt of the existence of gold in nantities that will prove remunerative to the industrious iner. And it is the conviction of all the California miners who have expressed their opinion on the production of these mines that the gold is more equally distributed, and will consequently give the laboring men a better chance, than the California gold mines.

Gold is also found in the plains in sufficient quantitie to "pay" to wash, and spreads over a large extent of country, as already discovered. On all the streams upon which I have prospected, not less than twelve or fifteen in number, extending over a distance of fifty or sixty miles north and south, we found gold in such quantities as the miners who accompanied me were convinced would

this class becoming identified with it, and making it their

I have no hesitation in saying that there will be an imnense emigration to the newly-discovered gold fields early in the spring. When I left Auraria, on the 12th of November last, there were already in that locality about twelve hundred persons, and I met a number of trains on the way, and learn that a large number have since arrived from the Arkansas route, which will make an aggregate number of some two thousand persons on the ead-waters of the South Platte.

There are several other settlements in the Territory

which it is proposed to include in the organization of Coona-at Bent's Fort, Fort Laramie, and the Cheyens

The press follows the pickage and the plough, and to an owa editor who wrote me that he would like to change his location, and establish a democratic paper in the vicinity of Pike's Peak, I have replied thus :

"In less than one year we shall have an immense population, and, so far as my experience enables me to determine, there can be no better place for a good paper to start than in a mining country. As to the politics you would espouse, it would suit both my own views and the would espouse, it would suit both my own views and the views of a great majority of the settlers already gathered there. Although I should regret to have any good democratic paper leave the politically benighted State of fowa—for I think they are all needed to help reform her—at this time, yet I should as much regret to see a paper established in our embryo Territory that would advecate sectionalism, dissension, and strife.

"If you should emigrate thither with your press, you

may rely upon my support if you bring out a national democratic paper that would go for the whole Union, the rights of the people in general, and the interests of our

there will be at least one hundred thousand emigrants in the Territory before the close of another year.

Col. Gilpin, from whom I have before quoted, made three military expeditions to that tract of country. He enthusiastically says that the facts then and since collected by him are so numerous and so positive that he entertains an absolute conviction, derived from them, that gold in mass and in position and infinite in quality will, within the coming three years, reveal itself to the energy of our pioneers. All the precious metals and precious stones will also reveal themselves in equal abundance in this region so propitious to their production.

On the 6th of November last I was elected a delegat rom Colona, by the voters thereof, to urge upon Con gress the propriety and necessity of granting us a terri torial organization. I have no doubt this result will be attained so soon as the justice of our claims is under-stood. H. J. GRAHAM.

THE ADMISSION OF OREGON.

Mesers. Editors: In your issue of the 21st instant vo

Messes. Entrops: In your issue of the 21st instant you rightly, and from true premises, urge the passage of the measure now pending in the House of Representatives for the admission of Oregon.

In regard to the question as to the requisite population, I may claim means of knowledge not directly within your reach; and as the fate of the measure seems to be, to some extent, pivoted upon this issue, I have to ask space in your columns upon this point. For two years past I have been a resident of Oregon, and have visited all the settled portions of the State, with the exception of the two extreme southwestern counties. Cass and Curry all the settled portions of the State, with the exception of the two extreme southwestern counties, Cass and Curry— and this during the pendency of political contests afford-ing me the best possible means of forming a correct judgment of the actual population of the country. More than a year since, in alluding to Hon. Delazon Smith's published estimate of the then population of Oregon, I took the occasion to state that, in my opinion, the population at that time was considerably in excess of his estimate of covering two or girchy. Housand population at that time was considerably in excess of his estimate of seventy-five or eighty thousand inhabitants. Since then the increase of population has been steady and unprecedentedly great. In the city of Portland alone within this period the increase has not been less than from fifty to seventy-five per cent., and since the temporary abatement of the "Frazer-river fever" the population of both Oregen and Washington has very considerably increased. I have not the slightest hesitation in estimating the increase of population in Oregon from this source alone at from seven to ten thousand. So that, with this reasonable approximation to the "requisite number," Oregon may justly claim admission, even under the recently-invented test of which her people never dreamed, and of which they of which her people never dreamed, and of which they knew nothing until long after the formation and adop-tion of their constitution. True, as you have well ob-served, "there is thus a substantial, if not a formal, fulserved, "there is thus a substantial, it not a format, lail filment of the prescribed condition in the case of Oregon, and this without stopping to consider the manifest in justice of applying to Oregon a retroactive, ex post fact test as to the "requisite number" of inhabitants.

With all due deference to that which appears to be

demonstrated the faithfulness of his investigations and the reliableness of his conclusion. With confidence and pride may the democracy point to the results for his triumphant vindication!

THE SAME LAND COUNTY AND THE COUNTY AND T answer to a question as to their numerical strength. In the character, disposition, and habits of a people—their unquestionable capacity successfully to manage and support a State government—are considerations not to be overslawed by an arbitrary test of mere numerical strength, then the public mind may well be directed to the stirring, enterprising, frugal, and thrifty people of Oregon, who in these respects are the interiors of no similar number of people elsewhere in the Union. The setilar number of people elsewhere in the Union. The set-tlement of the country has been gradual, steady, and healthy, the settlers being a class of people who to the fullest extent appreciate the inestimable blessings of an economical, effective, and good government. The vioand the turbulence and confusion which have characterized of late years other States and Territories, are utterly med of late years other States and Territories, are utterly unknown to the history of Oregon. She does not owe one dollar of public indebtedness, nor is there within her bordens a solitary public defaulter. Her present condition is her best evidence of the capacity of her people to maintain a State government with honor and credit to herself and her sister States.

Mr. Grow, in his minority report, objecting to the admission of Oregon, alleges that "the only real difference that existed in the two cases (thereon and Kansast rejor

mission of Oregon, alleges that "the only real difference that existed in the two cases (Oregon and Kansas) prior to the application of either (for admission) was, that Oregon had a territorial government not unsatisfactory to her people, and a legislature chosen by her own citizens: her people, and a legislature chosen by her own citizens; while the territorial organization of Kansas was a usurpation, by fraud and force," &c. The fact that the people of Oregon changed their form of government, in my judgment, is a sufficient answer to the statement of Mr. Grow that "Oregon had a territorial government not unsatisfactory to the people," and the further fact that they wisely, prudently, and as became good citizens, chose to manifest their disatisfaction with their territorial form of government in a peaceable, regular, and legitimate manner, cannot detract from the sincerity of their desire to change their form of government. It is strange, indeed, if at this day the public ment. It is strange, indeed, if at this day the public sentiment of any portion of the American people can no longer find expression through legitimate and peaceful channels, but is to be read and credited only in repeated channels, but is to be read and creamed only in repeated and atrecious acts of anarchy, confusion, and vio-lence. The people of Oregon are dissatisfied with their territorial form of government. The vote in favor of the desired change was overwhelming. I may well say there was no opposition whatever to the measure; and that the deed was done quietly, and in good order, is so much the more to the credit of the people who did it.

that the deed was done quietly, and in good order, is so much the more to the credit of the people who did it.

Urgent and powerful reasons operated upon the minds of the people of Oregon to induce them to this radical change of government, and now that in a regular, peaceful, and orderly manner they have made it, their conduct in this, if for nothing clee at least for example, should commend their claims for admission to the libduct in this, if for nothing clie at least for example, should commend their claims for admission to the liberal and generous consideration of Congress. Within a few years hence, instead of inhabitants numbered by thousands and tens of thousands, Oregon will boast its hundreds of thousands and millions of free people, who, looking back as if upon yesterday, may smile to witness the hesitating and pettifogging spirit which forces Oregon to linger in the ante-chamber, whilst the effort is being made to wrong her people upon the same effort is being made to wrong her people upon the hypothesis that the right may have been omitted or nied elsewhere and to another people.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1859.

Indian Depredations .- The following extract of rivate letter to a gentleman in this city from a resident in the western part of the State of Minnesota we are

E. C. HIBBEN.

"The Indians have already robbed several families pay richly to work, and they, residing now in Iowa, will return in the spring with their families.

It is pleasant to know that practical agriculturists are turning their attention to that new region as well as miners, for the country will only flourish permanently by in the second of the settlers to leave, who do not propose to return until spring. One house was sacked at Lake Sheteck while the bushand was absent. Two Indians entered the house of Mr. Brown during his absence, one holding his sister, while the other ransacked the premises." FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

New York, (Friday Night,) January 21, 1859.

Governor Morgan has taken a step in regard to the much-vexed question of the removal of which has met the hearty approval of all much-vexed question of the removal of quarantino, which has met the hearty approval of all parties, by nominating ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, ex-Lieutenant Governor Patterson, and Mr. John C. Green quarantine commissioners, in the place of Messrs. Bowne, Hall, and Benson. The high character and acknowledged ability of these gentlemen afford the best guarantee of a wise and prompt settlement of the question—that is, if they consent to accept the task. Mr. Green is a resident of Staten Island, and his appointment will be eminently satisfactory to the Staten Islanders and to the merchants of this city. of this city.

It would be a very convincing proof of the persuasive that to suc

It would be a very convincing proof of the persuasive eloquence of the new commissioners were they to succeed in inducing the legislature of New Jersey to cede Sandy Hook for a quarantine, or consent to its cession for that purpose by the general government, who hold the title to it for military purposes. I fear that there is not much ground for hope that our neighbors will not so generously. The New Jersey papers are in a fever of excitement about Mr. Soward's bill authorizing the sale of the present quarantin-station, and the erection of "buildiness for revenue stastation, and the erection of "build

ard's bill authorizing the sale of the present quarantinstation, and the erection of "buildings for revenue stations on any other land in or conveniently near the harbor of New York belonging to the United States and now
unoccupied;" and are extravagant in their praise of
Senator Thompson's effort to defeat the proposed measure. Two years ago Governor Newell stated in his inaugural address that "it is sufficient to say that the
pride and dispuly of New Jersey would never allow her to
consent that any portion of her territory should be used
for such a purpose by another State;" and, following up
this line of argument, added that, as New York had all
the advantages of an extended commerce, "she must be
content to abide by whatever evils follow in its train, and
ought not to desire to impose them on a sister State."

I am credibly informed that Governor Newell's
views are wholly unchanged, and that his jealous
guardianship of the "pride and dignity" of New
Jersey will make him offer the most violent opposition to any and every plan that may be proposed to locate
quarantine at Sandy Hook. Were the commercial and
shipping interests of New York alone affected by the present location of quarantine; were its removal a mere matter of pecuniary profit or loss in which New York merchants alone were concerned, Governor Newell's opposition would be less mischievously absurd than it is. But chants alone were concerned, Governor Newell's opposi-tion would be less mischievously absurd than it is. But as the advantages of the extended commerce of New York are largely shared by New Jersey, the eastern por-tion of that State being, for all business purposes, quite as much a suburb of New York as Brooklyn or Harlem. t does not appear that it is so monstrous that New Jer ey should be expected to take her share "of the evil sey should be expected to take her snaw which follow." The matter is not one of mere mercantile interest. Every inhabitant of New York and the adjoin-interest. Every inhabitant of number) is deeply ininterest. Every inhabitant of New York and the adjoining cities (dersey City among the number) is deeply interested in the removal of quarantine; for if yellow
fever, or any other epidemic, should break out among
the inhabitants of this city, in consequence of the present
proximity of the Quarantine hospital, it is easy to see that
it would soon spread to the other cities with which New
York is in such constant communication.

York is in such constant communication.

Governor Newell, and those who share his views or Governor Newell, and those who share his views on the Sandy Hook question, that the citizens of New Jer-sey, many of whom have amassed large fortunes by their business relations with New York, have enjoyed all "the advantages" of the "extended commerce," without contributing one dime to the commercial burdens which we bear alone, and that they would much better consult we bear alone, and that they would much better consistent their pride and dignity were they to cease opposition to a proposition for which humane considerations furnish the strongest arguments, and against which no higher reason than petty jealousy has yet been adduced.

If the general government do own Sandy Hook, and can properly alienate it for a quarantine, the entire popu-lation of this great city will pray them to do so.

ADSUM.

THE REVOLUTION IN HATTI. -- By the arrival of a vessel thich sailed from Port-au-Prince on the 8th inst. it apears that the revolution did not amount to much. Son ouque, in company with the ministers of State and generals of the army, left Port-au-Prince on the 28th ultin for Gonaives, and on the following day the soldiery captured Mont Bouis. Gonaives was declared in blockade and if the army remained true the sable Emperor would

be re-established securely on his throne. Trade at Port-au-Prince was at a stand-still, and the tores closely watched. The British frigate Melbon on her way to England from Jamaica, had reached the harbor with over four hundred troops on board, and would remain there for the protection of all foreigner at the request of her Majesty's consul-

A VOICE PROM PENNSYLVANIA. - At a mass convention of the democratic citizens of Susquehanna county, held on the 17th inst., for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent the district in the democratic State convention.

the following resolutions were unanimously adopted : Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm our adherence to the inciples of the Cincinnati platform, and believe that the licy of our national administration carries out fully

ved, That our worthy senator, Hon. Wm. Bigler. entitled to, and does hereby receive, the hearty thanks this convention for his manly and patriotic devotion to iemocratic principles.

NEWS FROM PIRE'S PEAK. -The Missouri Republica ublishes the following paragraphs from a letter received by Capt. George J. King, of St. Louis, from John G. Harris, a well-known Missouri river pilot, who was last summer seized with the gold fever, and emigrated to ike's Peak. The letter was dated November 18th

"I have arrived at Cherry Valley, and find it situated "Thave arrived at theory value, in the South Platte, 350 miles from Fort Kearney. W have built a house and expect to move into it to morrow.

Our trip out was pieasant. A word about the mines. A
man can make from \$3 to \$10 per day. There is gold all over the country, and old miners say that if a man will work he will do well at mining anywhere. I am well pleased with my trip, and am perfectly satisfied that

I made it.

"I think this will prove a good country for raising almost every kind of grain and garden products. We have plenty of game of almost every description, from the buffalo down to the squirrel—deer, turkey, and antelope in abund

KANSAS AND THE PRESIDENT.

(From the Bedford (Pa.) Gazette, January 21.)

Our readers will remember that when the "auti-Le-compton" fever was at its height, and when the Presi-ient was reviled and stigmatized as a tyrant plotting to suslave the people of Kansas, we frequently expressed our conviction that there was not the slightest foundaour conviction that there was not the slightest foundation, or justification, for the course pursued by the men
who thus reviled and stigmatized him. We assured oudemocratic friends that time would prove us correct in
our conclusion, and now, since the fog has lifted from
the erewhile misty politics of Kansas, we learn with satisfaction that we were not mistaken. We have recently
seen a number of papers published in that Territory, and
they all agree in placing the whole responsibility for the
Lecompton troubles upon the shoulders of the abolitionists who refused to vote for delegates to the constitutional convention. We copy an article on the subject from
from one of those papers, which will be found in another
column, and to which we invite the carnest attention of the
people. The article is headed "The President's Message
in Kansas." Read it, and bear in mind that the Kansus
editor says:

" It is the merest DEMAGOGURISM AND A BASE LIE to us sert that the President or Congress attempted to impose upon us a pro-slavery constitution against our wishes, inasmuch as it was known that our legislature, elected under that constitution, was almost unanimously free State, and our right to change the constitution in diately after admission was ably set forth by the Presi dent, and his views endorsed by a democratic Senate."

OHIO DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. (From the Steubenville Union, Jan. 19.1

Our State Central Committee met at Columb Our State Contral Committee inet at Commission the sth instant, and fixed upon Thursday, the 26th of May next, as the day on which the Democratic State Conven-tions will be made for governor, lieutenant-governor, supreme judge, anditor, treasurer, and secretary of State, school commissioner, and member of board of public works. Hamilton county is entitled to 28 delegates; Jefferson to 4. We concur with the Statesman in urg-ter the democratic masses now to go to work and neing the democratic masses now to go to work and propare for that event. Let them bury all past difference d up good, sound, and faithful men as delegates, l on that day let a ticket be nominated with which will redeem Ohio on the second Tuesday of October

CONGRESSIONAL.

Thirty-Fifth Congress--Second Session. SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1859.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, presented joint resolu-tions of the legislature of that State, instructing their senstors and representatives in Congress to labor during the present session to obtain an increase of revenue by the imposition of duties upon the products of foreign ma-tions that come into direct contact with those of our own country, and more especially to urge an increase of duties on coal and iron; also affirming that the views of the President as expressed in his message in favor of specific duties meet their hearty approval; which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS. Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, on leave, introduced a bill to provide for the holding of a term annually in the circuit and district courts of the United States for the dis-trict of Kentucky at Paducah, in the State of Kentucky; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill to establish a general hospital for the Dis

trict of Columbia, and to provide for the transfer thereto of the building now occupied by the Washington Infirm-ary; which was read twice and referred to the Committee

n the District of Columbia.

Mr. BURNETT also asked to introduce a bill for the

Mr. MORGAN, of New York, objected.

Mr. CAVANAUGH, of Minnesota, asked to introduce Mr. CAVANACUII, of Minicesota, assect to introduce a resolution to the effect that, as the Stocx Indians in the State of Minnesota have a larger tract of country than is necessary for their use, and as the Winnebago in-dians, in the same State, occupy a territory now entirely surrounded by white settlers, the Secretary of the Interior surrounded by white sections, are carefully of the interior be requested to inform the House whether it is competent or expedient to take any steps at the present time to remove the Winnebagoes and locate them upon a portion of the Sioux reservation or elsewhere, and secure to each head of a family a tract of land for a farm, and, if so,

head of a family a tract of fand for a farm, and, it so, what legislation is necessary to effect that object.

Mr. MORGAN, of New York, objected.

Mr. SICKLES, of New York, asked to introduce a resolution requesting the President to communicate the aggregate amount of indemnity claimed by citizens of the United States for spoliations upon American commerce prior to 1800 and now existing; also the names of the claiments precifying the claiments now living &c.

claimants, specifying the claimants now living, &c.

Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, objected.

On motion of Mr. KHGORE, of Indiana, a resolution
was adopted calling upon the President to communicate
to the House what information has been received by him if any, in regard to the importation of slaves from Africa into Georgia, or any other State, and what steps have been taken to apprehend persons engaged in that viola-tion of the law, and to prevent such violations hereafter.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the examination and payment of certain claims of citizens of Georgia and Alabama on account of losses sustained by depredations of the Creek Indians, re ported yesterday from the Committe of the Whole on the state of the Union, with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out—the pending motion being that it be recommitted to the Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar.
Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, withdrew the motion to

recommit, saying that if the House, as he trusted they would not, should refuse to strike out the enacting clause, would not, should refuse to strike out the enacting clause, he would move a substitute for the entire bill, simply authorizing the Secretary of War to settle these claims upon satisfactory proof being rendered of the identity of the claimants in accordance with the principles of the intercourse act of 1834, provided the payments made shall not exceed \$349,120, less the sum heretofore paid to the State of Georgia, amounting to \$21,000. He proposed simply to pay the award of the commissioners.

After a brief discussion between Mr. STEPHENS, in favor of the proposed amendment, and Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, in opposition thereto—
Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, stated that he was willing to pay for the provisions used by the troops and Indians, but not for the property destroyed.
Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, then inquired whether Mr. STEPHENS would permit him to offer his amendment, if

STEPHENS would permit him to offer his amendment, i the enacting clause should not be stricken out.

Mr. STEPHENS replied that he would be perfectly willing that a vote should be taken upon his proposi-

The question was then taken on the adoption of the recommendation of the committee that the enacting clause be stricken out: and it was agreed to—yeas 98

nays 77.

Mr. CORB, of Alabama, moved that the vote last taken be reconsidered, and made some remarks to justify his previous opposition to the bill in the eyes of his constituents. He hoped the motion would be agreed to, and a course adopted that would secure the passage of the bill. Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, moved that the mo-tion to reconsider be haid on the table.

Messrs. STEPHENS and COBB hoped the further cor the bill would be postpone

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, thought the matter had better be disposed of now.

The question being put, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table—ayes 80, noes 68. So the bill was re-

PRIVATE BILIA.

jected.

--- ayes 49, noes 70

On motion of Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois, the House then went into Committee of the Whole House, (Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, in the chair,) and proceeded to sideration of the bills upon the private calendar.

the Court of Claims upon the petitions of Cyrus H. Mc-Cormick and William Neill, and they were severally laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommenda-tion that the report of the Court of Claims be concur The next bill taken up was that for the relief of Chas.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved that it be laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do not pass; which motion was not agreed

On motion of Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, the bill was then laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

The bill to indemnify Henry Leef and John McKee for

illegal seizure of a certain bark was then taken up; pending the discussion on which the committee rose and re-Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, demanded the previou

question upon the adoption of the report of the commit-tee; which was seconded.

The report of the committee upon the adverse reports

from the Court of Claims was concurred in.

The question being upon the passage of the bill for the relief of Charles J. Ingersoll—

Mr. KELSEY, of New York, moyed that it be laid on

the table; pending which—
On motion of Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, the House adurned till Monday next.

[The amendment attributed, in the report of the proceedings of the House of Friday last, to Mr. Jackson, of

Georgia, was submitted by Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia

By Mr. TALBOTT: The potition of Caswell Osborn, of Palacki con y, Kentacky, praying Congress to pass a law granting to lime pow o discover the real extres of the milk sickness in the West and Sour-rest, the amount of public land sufficient to believe the undertaking of the reward the enterprise if successful: Referred to the Commont in Public Land. WINTER IN MINNESOTA. - The St. Paul (Minn.) Tanes con plains of the absence of snow in that State-scarcely any

baving fallen since the early part of December. It says "With the exception of about ten or twelve days, the with the exception of about ten or twelve days, the average range of the mercury has been 25 degrees above zero, and out-door labor of all kinds has been steadily under progress. Buildings have been finished; the foundations for others have been laid, and only for a few days during the season thus far has the cold interfered

"Another feature of the winter, so far, is the absence of any storms, with an almost continued succession of clear, bright sunlight days, not common to any other climate. The lowest point the mercury has reached was 25 degrees below zero during the night of Wednesday, December 8th. Our cold spells last usually about three days, after which the weather moderates and becomes ex-

lingly pleasant.
'In spite of these facts and many others which might be adduced, and netwithstanding our latitude is in 44 deg. 58 min. north, we cannot ree what gives rise to the pre-vailing impression abroad that our winters are too cold vailing impression abroad that our winters of rout-door labor, and that we are for six more pear blocked up with snow."

THE BLACK-REPUBLICANS AND THE PRESI-

DENTIAL QUESTION. POSITION OF THE THEBUNE.

reserves of the tribune.

The question "Who shall be the next President?" is one which we long ago decided not to discuss, nor even definitely consider, until the opening of 1860, to which year it properly belongs. We make no pretensions to prophery, and none but a prophet can be qualified to determine which among our statesmen the republicans ought to present as their candidate for the next great national struggle. For we are among those who hold success, when attainable, to be often a political duty, as we hold it eminently to be a duty incumbent on the republicans in 1860. They are strong enough to elect the right man, whoever he may be; they are not strong enough to elect any other. Who that man is will be made manifest to those who, without partiality, projeenough to elect any other. Who that man is will be made manifest to those who, without partiality, prejudice, or alloy of personal aspiration, observantly await the proper time of choosing: a speech, a vote a proposition of the right stamp, and made at the right moment, may indicate him, so that the cleareyed can no longer doubt. And that man, whoever he may be—whether Seward, or Chase, or McLean, or Banks, or Fremont, or Bissell, or Collamer, or Bate or Fessenden—nay should he have not been hitherto r Fessenden—nay, should he have not been hithert egarded as technically a republican—such as Genera-cott, or John Bell, or Horace F. Clark, or John M Souts, or Henry Winter Davis, provided he be openly and unequivocally anti-slavery-extending, anti-Cuba-steal-ing, anti-fillibuster—we shall heartily support both his nomination and his election. We give fair notice that a practical triumph in 1860 over the sham democracy and its master, the slavery propaganda, is the end for which we laber, and to which we hold not only personal aspira-tions, but party names, wholly subordinate. And whotions, but party names, wholly subordinate. And who ever hears or reads that the Tribune or its editor is en ever hears or reads that the Tribune or its edito gaged in any intrigue or maneuver to put up down either seward or Fremont, Chase, Douglas, one clse, will oblige us by remembering our explicit con-tradiction of the report—contradiction which will be none the less emphatic that we shall not take the trouble of

One of the latest of those political controls which Wash One of the latest of those political controls which Washington correspondents and third-rate journalists seem to
take pleasure in inventing and circulating, imports that
there is some difference in the councils of the Tribuna
with respect to Gov. Seward, and that its responsible editor is opposed on personal grounds to his elevation to the
presidency. Whether that editor's course on a grave
public question is likely to be influenced by any such paltry considerations as are set forth, the public must judge;
the control of the property of the control he, certainly, will interpose no denial to such an impa-tation; but he cannot believe that any one who knows him will give it any sort of credit. He has never yet adhim will give it any sort of credit. He has never yet advocated Gov. Seward's nomination for President, because he has never had evidence that such nomination would be successful; but should evidence be afforded him prior to the next republican nomination that Gov. S. can carry States enough to elect him—or even, to reduce the question to its simplest elements, that he can pretty surely carry Pennsylvania, or New Jersey and Indiana—he will heartily advocate Mr. Seward's nomination; as he will, should such nomination be made, whether with or without such aid as this journal might give it, labor for his election with a devotion and industry which he has never yet manifested for any candidate except Henry Clay. Clay.

It is very true that we do not on all public question

repeating it

agree with Gov. Seward—as we do not, very probably, with any other statesman. We hold him too favorably inclined to what is called the liberal school in public exinclined to what is called the liberal school in public expenditure, with which school we have a chronic difference. We do not desire a niggardly, parsimonious, penny-wise government; but we do want one which will expend at least one-third of its annual income for purposes of national and enduring beneficence—for works which enure to the direct and palpable advantage of the people rather than of the office-holders and tax-consumers. In our view it is not-enough that a statesmu should alwocate and vote for such measures as the Pacific railroad; we would have him so vote on other questions that there will be money in the treasury to devote to such objects, without prejudice to the public interests, and without incurring a national debt. We do not require of a candidate whom we support an entire conformity to our views. curring a national debt. We do not require of a candidate whom we support an entire conformity to our views, and while we are willing to support even a slaveholder for next President, provided he be unequivocally right on the main question—a believer with Wushington, Jefferson, and Clay—that slavery is not a good to be diffused and perpetuated, but an evil to be borne, and restricted, and ultimately eradicated; we are not likely to oppose Gov. Seward because on a single point he is not in advance of the great majority of our statesmen.

And while we differ decidedly from Mr. but important feature of our national policy, we do not know any one else likely to be a candidate for President with whom we more fully agree. If the pending question were one of rewarding with the presidency the ablest and most descriing republican, as so many persons unwisely assume it to be, instead of one of selecting that statesman most thoroughly imboed with the republican idea who can be chosen in 1850 to that exaited frust, we should probably deem for. Chosen per affect for Seward fairly considerations. be chosen in 1860 to that exaited trust, we should probably deem Gov. Chase, next after Gov. Seward, fairly entitled to that proud distinction. And Gov. Chase's riew with regard to public expenditure, as we glean them from his speeches and votes, are more nearly in accord with ours than those of Gov. Seward. But on a subject even graver and more vital than this—that of the development and diversification of our national industry, as the natural and necessary antidote to human slavery—we have no reason to believe Gov. Chase's views so nearly according that the our convictions as are there of Gov.

no reason to believe Gov. Chase's views so nearly accomant with our convictions as are those of Gov. Seward.

We know many excellent and determined republicans
who do not see as we do, and as the slavery propagated
has comprehended for the last quarter of a century, that
the protective policy and their schemes are in deadly antagonism—that slavery will be undermined and overthrows in this country as it was in Europe, and must thrown in this country, as it was in Europe, and mus attimately be everywhere, through that ripening and perfection of national industry which renders the igno-rant human machine a minus quantity not worth the ast of keeping in condition for service—thus verifying John Randolph's prediction of a coming time in which the masters would run away from the claves. The truths here barely glanced at are better understood by Governor Seward, as we gather from his speeches, that by almost any other of our prominent republicans; and, as Pennsylvania is clearly destined to be once more the pivot of a momentous presidential struggle, they are not unlikely to render him the most available candidate for next President. But we do not here assume to pry hib the future. "Sufficient unto the day" are its cases and duties. When the time shall have arrived for selecting our standard-bearer for 1860, we shall make a choice an indicate it. Until then, all reports that the Tribu or its editor is doing this or that to favor one possil republican nominee or disparage another will be mis-taken and groundless. Our immediate effort will be to induce such an understanding and state of feeling among the various camps of the opposition as will render the success of some candidate from our side not merely por sible, but morally certain - Tribune.

VIEWS OF MR. WASHBURN, OF MAINE. I have noticed that many persons, Americans and oth-

ers, in opposition, are accustomed to speak of the republican party not as a great, fixed, necessary party, with rights and purposes of its own, but as a chance gathering together of men, or as a mere organization of convenience, ready and fit to be used, from time to time, as of sion may seem to require, as an instrumentality t eat the democratic party, not for the sake of vindicatin feat the democratic party, not for the sake of vindicating republican principles, but to beat the democracy and place a new set of men in power. Not long since a number of very respectable gentlemen assembled in this city to see what was to be done with this republican party, and how it could be made most available, not for a successful re-sistance to democratic pro-slavery schemes and plans, but to whip the democratic party. And they were so kind, sistance to democratic pro-slavery schemes and plans, our to whip the democratic party. And they were so kind, according to a New York journal, as to say that the republican party "is a great power," and that "its disorganization would be neither politic nor desirable; that add party has vitality and force which must be availed of in any effort to reform the federal government."

I can smile at the charming patronage of these benignant configures but it sizes no increase like min to

nant gentlemen, but it gives me inexpressible pain k
know that republicans here and there are by their words and counsels giving these men and others license, or ex-cuses, at least, for holding the low views which the the baye of the character and mission of the republican party. It is too bed that men calling themselves republicans should give counterance to this degradation of the party, treating it as a piece of merchandise to be disposed of to the highest bidder; and I have observed that there are some among them who seem even more anxious to dispose of what they have on hand than get anything is return, rivalling in benevolence the liberal publican we are told, "exults to trust, and blushes to be paid

we are told, "exults to trust, and blushes to be paid.

Sit, a party must have faith in itself, and respect for
itself, if it would be more than a mockery and a shan.

To be powerful and respected, it must be positive and
self-reliant. Its ideas and purposes must be clearly defined and well understood. It must have unquestioning
faith in the truth, fitness, and necessity of its issues and
objects: for its first duty is to be, in respect to them, as
perfect as it knows; they should express its best thought
and its profoundest convictions. A party careful to be
right will be carnest, and currestness is the hardest oppouent that wrong and error can encounter; a mere of ponent that wrong and error can encounter; a mere of